AMENDMENTS IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the title of the application as follows:

DUAL MODE RADIO MOBILE TERMINAL IN WHICH AN ANALOG OR DIGITAL MODE IS DETERMINED BY REQUEST OF A VOICE FUNCTION ~~METHOD FOR OPERATING A VOICE FUNCTION IN A DUAL-MODE RADIO MOBILE TERMINAL~~

Please amend the paragraph starting on page 1, line 25, as follows:

Generally, there are either speaker dependent circuits or speaker independent circuits in ~~voice~~ speech recognition technology. The speaker independent circuit can recognize speech from any speaker without the need to train the circuitry to recognize the voices. However, speaker dependent technology requires the ~~voice~~ speech recognition circuit to be trained on a speaker's voice before the speaker's voice can be recognized. That is, the speaker dependent circuitry requires a user to previously store his/her voice in memory, and then compare input voice data inputted through a mic with stored voice data.

Please amend the paragraph starting on page 2, line 3, as follows:

In mobile terminals having a ~~voice~~ speech recognition function that utilizes speaker independent technology, how to store user's voice signal in memory of the mobile terminal is determined by what communication method the mobile terminal utilizes. Namely, in an analog communication system, such as Advanced Mobile Phone System (AMPS), a user's voice is stored in memory after being transformed into digital data in PCM (pulse code modulation) format by a CODEC. However, in a digital communication system, such as Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA), a user's voice signal is in a digital format as packet data that is stored in memory. Thus, in a dual-mode mobile terminal that utilizes both analog communication and digital communication systems, the dual-mode mobile terminal must store two kinds of voice data, respectively, in memory to properly operate a voice function, such as voice dialing, voice memo, and the output of

a voice guidance message. Otherwise, the voice function of the mobile terminal that stores only one format of voice data could not be used if the mobile terminal is operating in a different communication mode. Therefore, suppliers of mobile terminals have been trying to develop a dual-mode mobile terminal that not only stores a user's voice data in packet format, but also operates the voice function in an analog mode.

Please amend the paragraph starting on page 3, line 7, as follows:

The ~~voice~~ speech recognition procedures, such as voice dialing, are similar to the voice registration procedures, but includes several different steps. The processor 103 compares digital voice packet data generated by the VOCODER 107 with voice packet data stored in memory 104 to detect the same voice data, and if the same voice data is stored, the voice function corresponding to the voice data operates. For example, if a user speaks "company", the processor 103 detects whether there is voice data corresponding to "company" in memory. If voice data corresponding to "company" exists in memory, the processor 103 dials a phone number matching the voice data "company". However, in prior art radio mobile terminals that utilize, for example, Qualcomm's MSM chip, ~~moving~~ in a base station that is in analog communication mode, the processor 103 instructs the VOCODER 107 to change from packet mode to PCM mode. Therefore, if the user inputs his voice through the mic 111 to operate the voice function, the inputted voice signal is amplified by the audio amplifier 109, and transformed into PCM format data by CODEC 108. The transformed data is provided to the VOCODER 107, which maintains the data in PCM format. However, the processor 103 cannot compare the inputted voice data with the voice data stored in memory 104 because the voice data stored in memory 104 is maintained in packet format. As a result, the voice function cannot be operated. In case of the voice guidance message, the user cannot listen to the message either, since the VOCODER 107 is in PCM format and the voice guidance message is stored in packet format.

Please amend the paragraph starting on page 6, line 21, as follows:

The speaker dependent voice functions are usually categorized as voice registration, voice memo registration and playing and ~~voice~~ speech recognition. The processes associated with these

categories with respect to the choice made by the user in step 204 will now be explained. First, the function of voice registration selected by the user will be explained with respect to FIG. 2B. The user selects the voice registration function in step 205, and the processor 103 of the mobile terminal outputs messages for voice registration in step 206. According to the messages output for voice registration, the user inputs his voice through mic 111 in step 207, and the inputted voice signal is amplified by audio amplifier 109 in step 208. The amplified voice signal is transformed into digital data in a PCM format by CODEC 108 in step 209. The voice data transformed to PCM format is then transformed to digital packet data by VOCODER 107 in step 210. The processor 103 compares data that is transformed into packet format in the step 210, with data stored in a specific area of memory 104, which is in packet format voice data in steps 211 and 212. If there is no match with stored voice data, the voice data is stored in a specific area of the memory in step 213. As the function of voice registration is completed, the processor 103 instructs the vocoder 107 to change back to PCM mode in step 214. However, if there is a match with stored data in memory 104 in step 212, the voice registration process returns to the step 206.

Please amend the paragraph starting on page 7, line 20, as follows:

Finally, the process will be explained if the user of the mobile terminal selects the ~~voice~~ speech recognition function with respect to FIG. 2D. The user selects ~~voice~~ speech recognition function in step 222. The processor 103 outputs an information message to request the input of voice in step 223. Following the information message in step 223, the user input his voice through mic 111 in step 224, and the inputted voice is amplified in audio amplifier 109 in step 225. The amplified voice signal in step 225 is transformed into digital data in PCM format by CODEC 108 in step 226, and the digital data in PCM format is transformed into digital packet data in VOCODER 107 in step 227. The processor 103 compares the voice data transformed into packet format with voice packet data stored in memory 104, and checks whether there is a match in steps 228 and 229, respectively. If there is a match in step 229, the processor 103 operates the ~~voice~~ speech recognition function, for example voice dialing in step 230. Upon completion of step 230, the processor 103 instructs the VOCODER 107 to change back to PCM mode in step 231. If there is a no match with the voice data inputted in step 229, the process returns to the step 223.